THE EVENING STAR,

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ersonal absence, letters to THE STAR should ot be addressed to any individual connected the the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Department, according

## New York Bull Moosers.

The bull moosers in New York are state purposes, and among the memgovernor in 1912. Maybe he will run most loyal to Mr. Roosevelt. Long a democrat of the Cleveland school, he formed new connections when Bryanism Clevelandism declined, and evidently has left the democracy to re-

approval. His stamp is necessary on both men and measures. He knows his and how best to reward them, and what is best for them to stand for. This platform, then, will probably Roosevelt's inspection his return from South America. And that will be in good time. State nations are not made in New York until late, insuring a short and whirling sometimes they are a rule unto themselves they will pick their were cities. But what greatly grown candidates and adopt their platform in places they have become. All of those

And, in connection with the suggestion

and to the gayety of the nation. The environment would not suit him at all the rules, which permit the other fellow to have a say would be not to have a say low to have a say, would be parin his opinion—so often referred to in telligence is conveyed over land and District meets with the heartiest apterms of deference and respect would sea. Swift ships ply the ocean, bring-proval. Mr. Splain is a longtime

Mr. Roosevelt has exhibited versatil-But even he has his limitaability to see the other fellow's side of a question, so essential to good service in that body. He might be But who wants Mr. Roosevelt What good could result from in the country?

Strange things may take place in New York this year, but hardly so strange to the Senate.

# Public Buildings.

mittee on public buildings and grounds es himself as favoring liberal expenditures for constructions for the ousing of the government offices. He recognizes the bad business policy of renting makeshift quarters for departments and bureaus and also the unwisdom of maintaining the departmental service in any measure in private buildings. The government now quarters in the District and for this um gets a poorer return in accommodations than would be secured through the investment in sites and constructions of a sum on which this rent money represents the interest. In other words, if the government capitalized this annual outlay and spent the amount in public buildings it would get better quarters than it now secures ter served by a continuance of the present system of rents. But the District is concerned beyond the mere mat-ter of rents and the withdrawal of the government. It wants to see the public service equipment brought up to the proper mark and takes pride in every the federal plant here. It hopes now to see Chairman Clark's policy of systematic public building construction carried out in works which will give the government the housing which it has long lacked and for want of which

Holland is arranging to make further reclamations of the Zuyder Zee. Another bid for the services of Col. Goethals may be expected.

The phrase "America's best loser" i highly complimentary as applied to ex-President Taft. But there is no ardent

competition for the title. Followers of extreme fashion now

wear rainbow hair. Beauty, once at leas skin deep, has become an optical illusion

# The Government and Good Roads.

Representative Shackelford of Missour has addressed the Kentucky legislatur on the subject of federal assistance to the good roads movement He explained the bill the House passed under his leadership appropriating \$25 000,000 toward building good roads throughout the country, declared it constitutional and predicted its acceptance

This is taken from the address

"This is but a feeler, and if it bears the truits which its advocates believe it will, before long we will see this com-paratively small appropriation increases many times, which can be easily accom-plished by decreasing, without hurtful effect, some of the enormous appropriaprincipal by decreasing, without hurtful effect, some of the enormous appropria-tions now expended so iavishly for the building of magnificent edifices in all the principal cities of the country, as well as the expenditures for harbors, docks, ctc., which are secondary to good roads in the securing of a market for the coun-try's products."

We think in big figures in this country on the subject of public appropriations.
We are forced to do so. An empire like We are forced to do so. An empire like the country if this demand prevails and Be ours could not be supported on small Mr. Root is returned to the Senate. He

allowances. And as it develops and an swers its destiny the figures necessarily

ccomplished the amount will be in-reased "many times," Mr. Shackelford forces even a public familiar with big gures to pause and consider. What is is idea of a large appropriation, and ow soon may Congress be asked to vote hundred millions annually for good

He does not, it will be observed, expect the whole appropriation, whatever the amount, to be added to the billion and nore now voted annually by Congress for all purposes. He assumes that less will as high and possesses as much authority be spent on erecting public buildings, and as Mr. Bacon did on the democratic on improving rivers and harbors. Too nuch has been going to those projects. Something now-and no small amount-is go to a project in which everybody is interested, and from which all will derive

hoice by a senator or representative as have the right to "nominate his poison" when standing before the appropriations committee? "What is yours?" asks: the if you please." "And yours, Mr. Y?" "An small sum for the harbor at Goose "And yours, Mr. Z?" "A strip of good road as a starter."

There is strength in this new moven and the fact should be recognized now that it is fairly launched. It is not entirely a play to the farmers, though they obscar S. Straus, who ran for stand to gain much. Others will benefit: and when the stumpers lay their tongues again this year. He is a good man, and on the topic there will be favorable responses at the polls. A billion-dollar session? How can the amount be brought below that figure?

### George Washington.

What would George Washington think of his country if he were alive and with Mr. Roosevelt out of the country. fully alert to the conditions of today? with Mr. Roosevelt out of the country, fully alert to the conditions of today? the could not be otherwise. Nothing He would, by the way, be 182 years of He would, by the way, the changes occurring through the decades and return after a century and more spent be in spirit land would reveal to him an aspect from that which existed when be passed away that he would not know it for the same. The rivers run, their old courses, to be sure, and the mountains stand where they did in his day, and there are cities where then he knew have developed wonderfully. some faster than others. Washington of Mr. Straus for governor, it is his namesake, has come almost wholly worthy of note that Mr. Roosevelt is into being, for it was but the barest heginning when he closed that suggestion is far from Far, far to the south and west now appy. In the Senate Mr. Roosevelt stretches the soll of the states, farther sould be lost to his party, to himself even to the northwest. No longer do the mobiles make nothing of distances. The wires carry pulsing messages instanticularly objectionable. And to hear wires carry pulsing messages instanthe Constitution—an archaic document taneously, and even without wires inget on his nerves and make his duties ing Eurone within a week of America. Washingtonian, having been engaged instead of the month or more of Washington's day. Airships dart here and He has been legislator, student, there, even carrying passengers. Ravs that time with the capital's interests. executive, and shown quality all along things transparent. Electricity has con-exceptional ability commend him for quered gravitation and made the night tions. He would not be happy in the as light as day. Speedy printing has been so unexpectedly appointed, Senate, nor would the Senate be happy presses, fed with information by the ings in the remotest corners within a few hours.

toward their cleanliness. Streets are as Mr. Splain. smoothly paved and brightly lighted man, and the only one of the kind Science co-operates with government der attack with bright prospect of early lessening of their heavy toll of death. Life is more complex, but undeniably more rich in opportunity and outlet. It is safe, more comfortable and

able extent and every child now has a chance to learn. Marvels of science have been brought into the schoolroom to widen the horizon of youth and to quicken the intellect. Pictures of distant lands and people, that move in perfect reproduction of life and nature, are par now of the class work of the teacher Machines reproduce perfectly the finest music of the greatest artists, and the poorest may hear and enjoy. Men and women, even children, are working unselfishly for the betterment of the less ortunate members of society, seeking to cure poverty, correcting evil tenden-cles, alleviating distress. Altruism pre-

vails in all circles and all places.

This is undeniably a better country than it was when George Washington closed his eyes. Many of the benefits are attributable in great measure to his wisdom and foresight, and if he were here today he would receive a birthday greeting from ninety millions of grateful Americans, who recognize that he private property from taxation through was in the best and broadest sense the father of his country. Changed and has not and never will fail in recogaddition to nition of the service rendered by him in the days of creation and organization

> The fact that a country has not spe cialized in dollar diplomacy does not prevent it from looking after any pounds and shillings that may be involved in its international relations.

safer for an American citizen to offer suggestions in South America than to take part in the discussions at present warming up in the U. S. A.

Some of the proceedings in New York are contemplated by Richard Croker your country, you want to be regarded with the superior spirit of a man who after securing all he wanted decided failure."

The Philadelphia woman who wants Congress to regulate bargain sales does not care how many extra sessions a statesman may be obliged to sit through.

As an evidence of good times and abundance comes a report that several carloads of radium are on their way

No man can expect to take a hand in Mexican affairs and be a member of a "Don't Worry Club" at the same time.

# Root and Bacon.

There is a demand in New York that Mr. Root reconsider his decision to retire from the Senate at the close of his term, and it is none the less worthy of attention because participated in by Wilpopular in some circles, but it is nowhere denied that he has talent for politics, and is a good judge of a political situa tion. He is an intellectual boss as dis-tinguished from a boss with only cun-

It will be fortunate for New York and

new lines of thought and action requir-

\$25,000,000 as "comparatively small," and ing experience as well as ability in no promising that if the object sought is tional legislation.

Let us suppose death sparing the late Mr. Bacon, and his candidacy for reelection an existing issue in Georgia Could the people of that state, or of the country at large, have afforded his re-tirement? Would not public interests have called for his return to a body where his standing was so high and his authority so considerable? What other Georgian, worthy as many are, could

Mr. Root on the republican side stand

as high and possesses as much authority side. He has not served as long in the Senate—the record being five years against nineteen-but when his services Department are added to his services in Bacon as a veteran national official. stamp and the Bacon stamp in its busi here or a republican there is to be chosen he should be the best possible expression and representative of his constituents

currency tack, and shall soon be measura bly on a new trust tack. Then the Panama canal is going into action, and the Philippine question is expected to take tions carry far, and interesting develop If the democrats remain in control, mer

of the Bacon stamp will be very valuable in helping to shape the new work along the new lines. If the republicans return to power, men of Mr. Root's ability and opinions will be very valuable in the democratic lines in the direction of policies known as republican, and which still command the support of republicans,

Great Britain and Mexico. The killing of William S. Benton, British subject, by orders of the Mexican revolutionary general Villa, may precipitate a crisis in the situation south of that England will act to express its indignation, and in the immediate circumstances it may turn to the United States for some guarantee of safety for Britons try is in no present position to give. The most considerate attitude toward the Lionel Carden's indiscretions at one time came near to causing friction. Now the matter assumes a distinctly ominous aspect. The killing of Benton was apparently unwarranted and there is ample ground for protest. Yet to whom can England protest? Villa is the military chieftain of an unrecognized insurgent government.

The New Marshal. The President's selection of Mr. here in journalistic work for three decades and identifying himself in have been developed that render solid His high personal character and his electric spark from all parts of the tions to him upon the honor bestowed world, spread the tidings of happen- on him by the President and to the District upon getting as a successor to Marshal Palmer, whose retirement Cities have developed in convenience is to be regretted, so capable and in and great advances have been made all respects so satisfactory an official

to safeguard life. Many diseases have graphed always makes a man anxious been conquered and others are now un-

Mr. Murphy has announced his de termination to remain the leader of Cammany, but has not yet decided or the line of march for the procession.

There is as yet no "good roads

### streets after a heavy snowfall. SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Sure Thing.

"You say your boy went to New York to be a speculator?" said the neighbor.
"Yes," replied the proud mother. "ne may go broke!" "No. He isn't that kind of a specuator. He's a ticket speculator."

An Advocate of Inaction. "You didn't shovel off any snow." "No," replied the languid man, "What's slippery or not? If I shovel snow I ge

ame; and if I slip on the sidewalk

get lame just the same, only the

rocess is less lingering." Fortune and Feet. Oh, some enjoy a favored lot

And tange when they choose; And some feel lucky if they've got

Boundless Aspirations. "My son," said George Washington's father, "you have assured me that you hopped this cherry tree."

"Yes." Your ambition is inordinate. In addi tion to becoming known as the father of as the originator of the first fruit crop Fine Work. "There is a machine that can be gradu ated to measure the millionth part of an

#### "I know," said the weary youth. "They use 'em in making ham sandwiches.

Unappreciative. A man there is who talks about his work

with gloomy sighs. He stops from time to time moisture from his eyes. You get a notion that the major portion of his biz giving sad descriptions of how very

You wonder if by chance there is a time he can recall When he knew the feelings of a man who has no job at all.

When you're hustling for the chance to make a gay and willing bluff You haven't time to lecture on your path way long and rough; But when you're safely on the list for

You find the leisure to put forth a melar Oh, weary, wailful toiler, though your to to you seems small, comforted and think of those

# belongs in that body by reason of his equipment for public business and the fact that the country has entered upon

If the government builds an operates a railroad in Alaska and makes provision for the federal operation for the federal operation.

Security of the federal operation of the federal operation of the federal operation.

there are no nearby fields of anthracit

regions of the country where lignite i found. The fuel supply problem in most o

Although considerable attention has been

Farmhouse

Improvement.

not been used extensively in this country. It has been used in Texas, North Dakota and other states to some extens as a local household fuel, and is rapidly Railroads. mines, it will not be breaking into a new field of governmental activities in the United States, as many people might suppose. A government-built and operated railroad already doing business in the continental United States every day, and, as to coal mining, the government has also entered this industry, and for six years has operated a mine in North Dakota as attracted attention.
"German lignite contains a higher per with an output of 100 tons a day. centage of water than American lignite, and most of it is so soft that it can be cut with a spade. Many lignite beds in Germany are filled with well preserved The railroad which the government

ow runs is located in southern Idaho on the Boise river, five miles east of the city of Boise, the capital of the state. Every detail of construction was planned and executed by government employes and every train which is run over the nine-teen miles of track is operated by men on the federal pay roll. The government's coal mine is located at Williston, N. D.,

coal mine is located at Williston, N. D., where coal has been mined for more than six years to supply fuel for a power plant on an irrigation project.

When government engineers entered upon their stupendous task of constructing the famous Arrow Rock dam, in southern Idaho, they faced a most serious transportation problem. The cost of hauling supplies by wagons from the terminus of the nearest railroad branch, nineteen miles away, was \$8 per ton. interior miles away, was \$8 per ton.
This cost was so excessive that the govrnment's engineers immediately began
o plan for better transportation facili-

More than 500,000 barries of cemental and thousands of pounds of other materials, many tons of machinery and large quantities of supplies will be demanded during the construction of the manded during the construction of the immense dam, which will require five years' work. The construction of a reclamation service railroad was immediately approved as a solution of the transportation problem. This road begins at a little place called Barberton, on the Belge river and runs to the site of gins at a little place called Barberron, on the Boise river, and runs to the site of Arrow Rock dam, nineteen miles away. In one place the road crosses the Boise river and at another point a spur of the line recrosses the river on a deck bridge

river and at another point a spur of the line recrosses the river on a deck bridge to Arrow Rock camp.

The government has constructed this single-track, standard-guage raliroad with a minimum of cost and a maximum of a minimum of cost and a maximum of efficiency. Sixty-pound rails are used on steel tie-plates resting on a good grade of chestnut ties. The cost of building the road was approximately \$20,000 per mile, which is considered by engineers to be a record in economy in railroad construction in a rough, western country. According to statistics, the original cost of construction of railroads in the United States today runs from \$30,000 to as high as \$60,000 per mile, so it can be seen that the government has practiced considerable economy in the building of this southern Idaho line.

While the equipment of the reclamation service line is small, it is efficient, and is entirely government owned and government operated. In fact, most of the engines and cars were built on specifications and plans prepared by service engl.

ernment operated. In fact, most of the engines and cars were built on specifications and plans prepared by service engineers who wished to have an equipment which was both economical and suitable for the kind of service which the road or the kind of service which the road ould be called upon to give. On this litwould be called upon to give. On this lit-tle government line the rolling stock con-sists of two locomotives, two passenger cars, three box cars and four flat cars, all costing about \$35,000. The road is ex-pected to save the government not only many thousands of dollars in the cost of transporting supplies to the Arrow Rock dam, but is expected to help the engi-

neers to quicken the work and complete the project before the end of the next five years.

The government owned and operated coal mine is also under the direction of the reclamation service, which has a power plant a little less than a mire north of Williston, N. D. Here coal is mined to of Williston, N. D. Here coal is mined to supply fuel for the power house in which electricity is generated for the pumping station on a nearby irrigation project. The coal workings lie comparatively near the surface, being at an average depth of about 100 feet. The main entrance to the tunnel is about 2,000 feet in length, and approximately six feet high and the same width.

coal mined. Six to ten tons a day are mined by each man and the average net earnings, after expense for explosives and supplies is deducted are \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day of eight hours.

Teamsters and laborers on track work are paid \$3.00 per day when working underground and \$2.75 per day when working on the surface. The government not only has established this mine and continued the mining of coal for six years on this land, but it has also previded in every way for the men who do the mining. At a mess a miner may obtain an excellent meal for 25 cents and sleeping quarters are furnished free. Hot and cold shower baths may be obtained in the bathroom, with individual lockers.

Everything possible is done to protect the lives of men working in the mines, and evidence of the care taken in this respect is shown by the fact that not a single fatal accident has occurred during the six years the mine has been in operation by the government engineers. The government has secured the coal which is mined at a very reasonable price and the cost per ton has been approximately \$1.78, including all maintenance charges.

Aside from running a railroad and min-

harges.
Aside from running a railroad and min Aside from running a railroad and mining coal, the government has given attention to the management of other public utilities for a number of years. As is generally known, the telegraph lines of Alaska are operated by the Signal Corps of the army, and the forest service of the Department of Agriculture, a number of years ago, entered the telephone bust the Department of Agriculter, a mousiness ago, entered the telephone business by beginning the construction and operation of more than 15,000 miles of lines in a network over the 165,000,000 acres of national forests.

Recent investigations made by the gov-

ernment indicate that the 390,000,000,000 tons of easily accessible tons of easily accessible lignite, or brown coal, may be used satisfactorily as fuel to insure the industrial supremacy of the United States when the supplies of anthracite and bituminous coals now used may become depleted. The vast fields of lignite are utilized now only as local fuels and in few regions. The United States bureau of mines for a number of years bureau of mines for a number of years bureau of mines for a number of years has been carrying on investigations of methods of briquetting the kinds of lignite found in various fields in this country, and in a summary of these investity, and in a summary of these investity, and in a summary of these investigations just completed C. L. Wright, a government mining engineer, says:

"In the western and southern parts of the United States there are large deposits of lignite, which, as it comes from the mine, is not suitable for general use as fuel. The high proport on of water or moisture—in some cases as high as 42 per cent—decreases the heat value of the raw lignite; the evaporation of the moisture causes lignite to crumble or slack when exposed to the air for a few days, and to deteriorate greatly during storage or long transportation. Ligning storage or long transportation. Lignite stored in large piles is much more liable to spontaneous combustion than bituminous coal. As it falls to pieces ernment indicate that the 390,000,000,000 tons of easily accessible

liable to spontaneous combustion than bituminous coal. As it falls to pieces

NOMINATING ROOSEVELT.

New Art shows Roosevelt as Eve, while the serpent brings him a nomina-

From the Jacksonville Times-Union.

From the Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

rom the Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

# FEDERAL AID TO GOOD ROADS,

irrigation lands.
RAYMOND W. PULLMAN.

ion. The Reclamation Record of the futur

From the Syracuse Post-Standard

Instead of having the federal Treasury contribute to state road building, why not turn state road money over to the national government and let the army engineers build the state roads?

From the Council Bluffs Nonparell.

It is much better to spend government funds building roads than it is to dissipate them in constructing government buildings where there is no one to use them. From the Okiahoma City Okiahoman.

This talk of Roosevelt running for Governor of New York next time doubtless is the logical result of taking Sulser out of the governorship and running him for the legislature.

From the Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

Col. Teddy's political admirers are preparing to present him with the gubernatorial nomination for the state of New York. It may be that when the colonel returns he would rather tell hunting stories than talk politics.

ernment buildings where the one to use them.

From the Heuston Chronicle.

Anyway, that \$25,000,000 roads may provide use for cratic steam roller.

IN THE STAR

As the winter of 1864 waned northers impatience for the renewal of active hostilities to make an end Address. and there was keen in-terest in the program of

as a local household fuel, and is rapidly gaining favor as a gas-producer fuel in the state of Texas.

"In many localities where lignite is found in abundance good bituminous coal commands a high price, and for this reason the briquetting of this lignite as a means of improving its heating value and making it available for a household fuel has attracted attention. son Davis' address to the southern army on the eye of the resumption of field operations:

diers to the cause of the Confederacy by enlistment of those whose terms of ings and pleces of wood.

"Germany and other European countries have been briquetting lignite successfully for thirty years. The main causes why this industry has not been developed in this country are the low price of high-class American fuels comparison. for fuel in the western part of the United States where the larger deposits of ligsouthern legions in the coming spring nite are found."

The cost of making briquettes varies in different parts of the country from approximately \$2.50 per ton in Texas to \$5.25 in California. The briquetting industry is growing gradually and the output of the various plants will go largely to the sections of the country where there are no pearly fields of anthracite ing of their corrupt partisans and pen sioned press, and do ji calumny by which they suade the deluded people ready to purchase dishor by degrading submission." do justice to the they seek to per-people that 'you are dishonorable safety

or bituminous coal. The officers of the bureau of mines regret that a number of briquetting plants have been established and have placed on the market an inferior product. Housewives using these in-The old army wagon was the source of much trouble and inconvenience to headquarters officers during the New Army early war days; but neces-Wagon. sity yielded its usual off-spring in an improved type ferior and improperly made briquettes have been disgusted with them and for this reason there has been created some prejudice against the new kind of fuel in of transport, which is described in The Star of February 15, 1864, as "a magnifisome parts of the country. Retail coal dealers in some cities and towns have also fought the briquette industry and a few have even gone so far as to tell their customers that briquettes are made of cent vehicle, embracing all the convenience of a large office with the comfort of complete protection from inclement weather."

"Imagine a covered wagon, very like in bulance, with three doors on each side ing the nurpose of a writing table. Each that the manufactured fuel is very much more efficient than the raw lignite. Preliminary results in a series of tests show that the briquettes were 43 per cent more efficient than raw lignite when used as fuel in a gas-producer plant and that they were nearly 15 per cent more efficient when used simply as boiler fuel. Besides, briquettes bear handling much better than the raw lignite, which, because of the moisture, slacks or dries up very quickly and blows away as dust. Mr. Wright believes that the briquetting investigations of the government will prove of tremendous value not only to the government itself as the owner of extensive lignite deposits on the public lands and the largest single purchaser of fuel, but also to all the people in the regions of the country where lignite is found. The fuel supply problem in most of the supply problem in the supply probl ous range of pigeonholes, in which may

these regions is a serious one because many of the lignite deposits are situated long distances from fields of high-grade coal, and the cost of anthracite and bituminous is excessive. of February, 1864, that several score of federal officers had Escaped From escaped from Libby Libby Prison. prison in there tunneling, and there was considerable excitement when the given in several government depart- fact was briefly confirmed. In The Star ments heretofore to of February 18, 1864, a few days later, the study and the appears a two-column account of the arplanning of build- rival in Washington of a number of

Improvement. ings to house cattle, these officers and a statement of how poultry or hogs, it has remained for the they effected their breach of the walls of men connected with the present admin- the old warehouse that had for so many istration of the Agricultural Department months represented to the north the to concentrate attention on the better worst features of the civil strife. planning of buildings to house humans. plan to dig out of Libby had been con-In many sections of the country the celved some two months earlier, seven or In many sections of the country the house is the least modern of all the buildings on the farm. When Secretary Houston recently inquired of 50,000 farm women by letter as to how to improve conditions in the country he received many pleas for the improvement of the farm home so that the housewife may be saved steps and her labors may be lightened.

These letters from farmers' wives have led to a study of the improvement of the farmhouse plans, which has been conducted in the office of farm management, of which W. J. Spillman is chief.

At one stage a barricade of piles a foot thick was encountered, but these were as Mr. Splain.

Knowledge that he is being photographed always makes a man anxious to appear at his best. The moving picture camera may do wonders for Harry Thaw.

The fact that some of the largest in fact that some of the largest snow on the streets does not necessnow on the s farmhouse to cost \$800 to \$1,000. The farm specialists, with the architect, are now working on a suggested plan for a larger building to contain eight or ten rooms, and to cost \$2,500 to \$3,500.

The government officials of the Agricultural Department are not planning to put the architects of the country out of business. The purpose in publishing suggested plans is merely to stimulate the interest of the farmer in better and simpler types of construction and in the better interior arrangement of rooms. It will not be possible for the government to furnish blue prints, of course, but from the detailed drawings which will be prepared it will be possible for a farmer to get the kind of house he wants with a minimum of trouble. The new standard plans will put the farmer in a better position to make suggestions to the local architect, who will find it easy to adapt the government's suggestions to a house of almost any size.

the government's suggestions to a house of almost any size. One hundred and nine officers formed The reclamation service of the Department of the Interior is the latest branch of the government to Reclamation launch a magazine. The Flight Record. new publication is the result of the enlargeent and change of character of the Reclamation Record, a small paper

these men started under the leadership of Col. Rose of New York, with Col. W. P. Kendrick of Tennessee, Capt. D. J. Jones of Kentucky and Lieut. R. Y. Bradford of Tennessee remaining in the prison as "rear guard." These officers could see from a window their comrades who had gone before walk out of a gate at the other end of the carriage house inclosure "and fearlessly move off." Only one man could pass through the tunnel at a time, and it was not until 2:30 a.m., six hours after the first man left, that the rear guard departed. The officers had divided them are left, that the rear guard departed. The officers had divided them are left to various directions toward the function lines, each squad carrying provisions, which had been accumulated in the scape. The officers who reached Washington stated that in their escape they were valuably aided by clizens of Richmond, whose names they, of course, declined to disclose, lest the Confederate government visit them with its vengeance.

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Of interest in connection with the successful exodus from Libby prison is the following news item in Futile Try

The Star of February 17, for Liberty, effort of Confederate responses to break bounds:

In her refusal to accept Russia s proposition as to reforms in Armenia. Never a dispatch from Constantinople and defiance assumed by Turkey and the defiance assumed by Turkey. Welands and defiance assumed by Turkey and the distinct of a treaty, but it is rusmored that Turkey has conceded to the fact it was Russia points demanded by the fatter.

Russia does not pretend to be entirely blameless in her lenient policy toward the Turkey from obliteration by the fatter.

Russia does not pretend to be entirely blameless in her lenient policy toward with the Turk. For a fact it was Russia which intervened to save Turkey from obliteration of Consecutive to the fact the was Russia which intervened to save Turkey from obliteration of the constitution.

Russia does not pretend to be entirely blameless in her lenient policy toward with the portion which was established five years ago as a strictly service paper for the information of the government employes on irrigation projects, with much the same purpose as the Panama Canal Record, which is published for the benefit of the employes of the isthmian canal commiswill be new in almost everything except the name. It has been enlarged until it

for Liberty. effort of Confederate risoners to break bounds:

"A few days ago the officers at th

camp of the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout discovered that some of the prisoners were evidently making ar rangements to escape. It appears that by me means the prisoners in one of the quarters had procured some lumber, with which they had built two boats, in which it is supposed they were to embark for the Virginia shore. Fortunately bark for the Virginia shore. Fortunately they were detected in their operations before they had calked the boats. It appears also that they had collected some seventy old muskets and a lot of stones (a scarce article in that locality, and which must have been brought from some distance), which they probably designed using as weapons against any some distance), which they probably designed using as weapons against any persons who should resist them. It is thought, however, that but few of the prisoners were to attempt the escape, unless, indeed, more boats were to be built, as the two boats found would not be able to carry more than fifty persons.

# THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST

Prince William pearing. Prince Wil-

bania, and for the very good reason that
Europe had not yet provided the ways
and means, has arrived in London,
whence he will visit other capitals before setting out for Albania.
Whatever other qualities Prince William
may possess for his princely functions,
there is no doubt that he possesses the
schemes of war on foot in the Balkans. quality of courage. Izzet Pasha, interroview of the excited state of the Albanian lussulmans." We would not be prophet

ominous. All the more that assassination Stamboul is a policy whose tatest manifestation was directed against Cherif Pasha, who had sought refuge in Paris.

Prince William is confronted by two redoubtable rivals for the throne to which Europe has elected him—Essad Pasha and Izzet Pasha. Both of these candidates are perhaps the creations of the party of union and progress. Essad has shown himself an expert politician and has received aid and encouragement at Vienna and Constantinople. Essad has created a party in Albania and he is actually master of many tribes. Izzet is essentially the candidate of the Albanian Mussulmans. He said recently to a diplomat: "I am Albanian by origin and consequently I cannot remain indifferent to Albania's future. I love Al-Pasha, who had sought refuge in Paris. different to Albania's future. I love Albania, my country, where since five cen-turies my family possessed at Nassilitch a flef given it by Sultan Mohammed the Conqueror."

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These conditions bode no good to the Christian prince whom Europe perhaps has unwisely chosen ever this ill-starred nation whose creation was a gross and incomprehensible error. That Turkey should be allowed by Europe to invent such puppets as Essad and Izzet can only be explained by those familiar with what goes on behind the scenes at Vienna and at Constantinople. We wish the Prince of Wied well, but we would warn him frankly that the crown of Albania is full of thorns.

At the last moment, when the Prince of Wied is en route to assume his throne, of Wied is en route to assume his throne.

Indicate the table of January. The question until now has been very obscure. It is now confessed that the triplice and particularly Italy would accord in principle the giving of the islands to Greece (those now occupied by her) on certain conditions. The triplice wished to join the question of Albania, stipulating that the attribution of the islands to the question of Albania, stipulating that the attribution of the islands to the question of Albania as the attribution of the islands to the question of Albania as the attribution of the islands to the question of Albania as the attribution of the islands to the question of Albania as the attribution of the islands to the question of Albania as the attribution of the islands to the question of Albania as the prince of Wied well, but we would warn him frankly that the crown of Albania as the prince of Wied well, but we would warn him frankly that the crown of Albania as the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we would warn the prince of Wied well, but we wo

At the last moment, when the Frince of Wied is en route to assume his throne, both Austria and Italy appear to be stricken with regrets and fear that their joint enterprise which seemed to others foolhardy has assumed that appearance

Turko-Bulgarian

Tanine, commentation of the triplic observed that the same time as M. Tochef, Bulgarian minister at Constantinople, refers to "the community of sentiments between Bulgaria and Turkey and the sentiment of revenge that actuates each," and writes:

"Since Europe admits accomplished fact," This accomplished fact may be the threatened alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria for a sudden attack upon ference, and mentally and unacceptable.

Tanine, commentation of the expected to take upon herself any other obligation than that of doing nothing to encourage resistance to the wishes of Europe.

Another important point of the English note is that of the evacuation of the first proposition by the foreign office, the powers of the triplice observed that the date and the conditions of the evacuation of the islands by Italy should be fixed by the two signatories of the treaty of Lausanne. This was equivalent, in fact to abandonment of the restitution of the islands to Turkey, according to the wishes of the cabinets of Constantinople and absurdity and unacceptable. Bulgaria for a sudden attack upon Greece. In any event, it is not likely that Europe's conscience is so comp'etely seared as Turkey may conclude, because of Turkey's coup at Adrianople. The naval demonstration with which the pow-

naval demonstration with which the pow-ers propose to accompany the arrival of Prince Wied at Durazzo may doubtless have a double meaning. Constantinople may be informed, indeed, that Europe will no longer tolerate Turkey's attitude, and that any further manifestation on her part will cause the fleet at Durazzo to proceed to Constantinople. her part will cause the fleet at Durazzo
to proceed to Constantinople.
Enver Pasha, minister of war, has issued the following proclamation, which
has excited comment in Europe:
"Our army failed to accomplish its
duty, and lost the most prosperous regions of our beloved country. Our sovereign, in order not to witness a return of
somber days, and in order to defend the
hour of the khalifat with the historic
bravery of Islam, had charged him with
the reorganization of the army."

form for the committee; that Turkey re-fused to bow to Europe's decision. Tur-key desired the "status quo ante," and would not yield Chio or Mitylene, and

Turkey, it will be seen, has already orgotten that when she was completely at the mercy of the allies at
Baghtcha she appealed to
Europe to save her, and Europe will decide whether it
tommit then a gross error in
the occupation of Constantihe victorious armles of Bulga-Europe's Baghtcha she appealed Error. did not commit then a gross error in preventing the occupation of Constantinople by the victorious armies of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece.

Actually, in view of Turkey's disposithe escaping party, some of the officers invited refusing for rope, there are rumors of a Turco-Bulvarious reasons to go. garian treaty, offensive and defensive. It by Night. At 8:30 o'clock Febthese men started under the leadership
of Col. Rose of New York, with Col.

Albania and Turkey continue to be political storm centers, although the storm conditions are disaptions. Prince William pearing. Prince William of Wied, who has not manifested great haste to occupy, the throne of Al. bania, and for the very good reason that that Germany would be willing and Rus-

schemes of war on foot in the Balkans. War has proved such a terrible scourge to all the recent actors that the principal of Wied, replied: "The Prince of Wied preoccupation now is to repair their sadly depleted treasuries. Servia and Bulgaria have within a short time resumed their diplomatic relations. Also Greece and Turkey have done likewise. Greece has sent to Constantinople one of her most distinguished diplomats, M. Panas, who left the portfolio of war to occupy the post of minister at Constantinople. Turkey has sent to Athens Yhalib Bey, who was justly noted as one of Turkey's most accomplished diplomatic agents. These two diplomats possess the confidence and respect of the residents of the capitals where they have been called to exercise their talents. een called to exercise their tale

> One of the first questions to arrange is empire and especial-The Problem

of the Greeks, the Greek population to all sorts of violence. Sir Edward Grey submitted to the powers a new note the 13th of December and a reply to the

It was evident that Greece should not be held responsible for the troubles which would certainly follow the forcible incorporation of the Epiroles into the Albanian state. These troubles had not been engendered by Greece. The only thing to do was to assure to these people security against Albanian tyranny.

It was evident that Greece should not be for the people security against Albanian tyranny.

It was evident that Greece should not be for the people security against Albanian tyranny. The party of union and progress meanwhile has resumed its favorite game of bluff. The journal office note ursed upon Carrotte to do was to assure to these people security against Albanian tyranny. It was thus the duty of the powers, and not Greece, upon whom fell the care of assuring peace. It was this the fo cign office note ursed upon Carrotte in the contraction of the bluff. The journal office note urged upon Germany, Austria Tanine, comment-

Resides, the question of the island temporarily occupied by Italy was not a Turco-Italian question International but an Question. Question of interest to sense as the islands occupied by Greece. In fact, the ambassadors' conference London, which sat at London last autumn, set forth the principle that the regime of the Aegean sea islands could

The facts are said to be that Italy hopes by this procrastination to constitute a basis for a claim against Turkey which would be satisfied by the granting of a port on the Mediterranean. To be precise, it is a question of obtaining from the porte the concession of Adalia, whence Italy might construct a railroad into Asia Minor—a railroad of peaceful penetration which would seriously interfere with a network of railroads England is constructing for her own interests. Sir Edward Grey holds that the powers must examine that proposition, because at the basis of the action of the powers in the affairs of the orient

The visit of M. Venizelos has had doubtless many sides, not the least of which is financial. Besides, the Visit of visit of M. Venizelos will Venizelos. Prove of incalcu able ben nets, whose hands require strengthening

in face of the persistent game of bluff and defiance assumed by Turkey. Wel-

# THE CAPTURE OF CASTILLO.

From the Columbia State. It is generally believed that Maximo Castillo will soon stop worrying over the high cost of living. From the Baltimore Star.

From the Newark Evening News.
Statement by Castillo, the Mexican bandit, that it was Villa, not he, who caused the deaths of many persons in a railroad tunnel, may explain Villa's eagerness to get hold of Castillo and punish him.

From the Charleston News and Courier.
We have caught Castillo. What

From the Grand Rapids Press.

Maximo Castillo has been captured by American troops. Though he sounds like a brand of soap, he is a Mexican bandit and any one can readily distinguish the difference.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

Almost any one, after a comparison of the pictures, would pronounce Castillo the patriot and Villa the bandit.

From the Newark News. The man with an elephant on his hands is not in it with the administration and Maximo Castillo.

From the Newark News.

The bandit, Castillo, who was executed some time ago by Villa, has now been captured on United States territory. Mr.

Castillo is likely to find himself in trouble if he keeps on.

if he keeps on.

From the New York World.

Unless the policy of the American government toward Mexico is to be changed the arrest by our troops in Texas of Castillo, bandit and murderer, will result in nothing more than his detention as a prisoner. We cannot deliver him up to either party in Mexico without recognition either of Huerta as president in fact or of Carranza and Villa as possessing belligerent rights. For a professional cut-throat, nothing could have been wiser and safer on Senor Castillo's part than to make his escape to a country enjoying civil liberty.